

YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

Nasopharyngeal diphtheroids in healthy people in bacterial carriers, and in diphtherial patients as related to specific bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. Trudy ISGMI 30:116-123 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof. M.N.Fisher)

(DIPHTHERIA, diagnosis,

evaluation of diphtheroids in normal subjects, bact. carriers & diphtherial patients (Rus))

YAKOVLEVA, G. S.; APIN, A. Ya.; KURBANGALINA, R. Kh.; STESIK, L. N.

Detonation velocity of liquid hydronitric acid. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 156 no. 1:152-153 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom V. N. Kondrat'yevym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4035820

S/0020/64/156/001/0152/0153

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, G. S.; Apin, A. Ya.; Kurbanalina, R. Kh.; Stesik, L. N.

TITLE: The rate of detonation of liquid hydrazoic acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 156, no. 1, 1964, 152-153

TOPIC TAGS: hydrazoic acid, explosive, detonation, detonation rate, liquid hydrazoic acid

ABSTRACT:  $\text{HN}_3$  is not used in practice as an explosive, nevertheless, it is of interest to determine its detonation characteristics in the liquid state. Measurement of the detonation characteristics are frequently used in the studies of the equation of the state of gases at high pressures (hundreds of thousands of atmospheres) and at high temperatures (several thousand degrees). In treating experimental data one is involved with multicomponent systems, since the majority of explosives consist of at least four types of atoms. Consequently, the explosion products contain several types of molecules. In this respect  $\text{HN}_3$  differs favorably from other explosives because one might expect that products of detonation of liquid  $\text{HN}_3$  will consist primarily of molecular nitrogen and hydrogen. The rates

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035820

of detonation were recorded by the optical method. The results of these measurements are as follows:

| concentration of<br>HN <sub>3</sub> , wt % | diameter of<br>charge, mm | rate of detonation<br>m/sec | No. of<br>experiments |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 100  | 3-10                      | 7537-14                     | 10                    |
| 90   | 7.4                       | 7440-25                     | 2                     |
| 80   | 11                        | 7060-11                     | 5                     |

Orig. art. has: 1 table on 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

YAKOVLEVA, G.S.; SHANDURIN, S.V.

Virological examination of the air. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:236-237  
Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(VIRUSES) (AIR—MICROBIOLOGY)

YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

Characteristics of strains of influenza virus isolated at  
Mechnikov Hospital from 1958 to 1959. Trudy LSQMI 66:279-282  
'62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. M.N.Fisher).

BOBISOV, L.B.; YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

Effect of chemical compounds on viruses and cells of tissue cultures.  
Trudy LSGMI 66:264-269 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.N.Fisher).

YAKOVLEVA, G.S.; DOROKHOVA, Z.M.

State of anti-influenza immunity in the interepidemic and epidemic periods from 1958 to 1959. Trudy LSGMI 66:283-285 '62.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.N.Fisher).

ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

Detection of virus antigen in cells by the indirect fluorescent antibody method. Trudy LSGMI 66:300-306 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.N.Fisher).

BORISOV, L.B.; YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

Inhibiting effect of novoembichin on bacteriophages and viruses.  
Vop. virus. 7 no.2:148-152 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut.  
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (VIRUSES) (EMBICHIN)

L 9211-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/ETC(m)/EWP(1)/ETC(m) RPL 00/00/00  
ACC NR: AR6000118 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/008/EO08/EO08

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E53

AUTHORS: Rykov, V. I.; Sheynfel'd, V. L.; Yakovleva, G. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the Frenkel'-Gubanov formula and the relation between the speed of sound, heat of evaporation, and surface energy

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, v. 75, 1964, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, temperature dependence, thermodynamic law, sound propagation, thermal expansion, evaporation

TRANSLATION: Starting from the well-known Frenkel'-Gubanov formula for the temperature coefficient of surface tension, the authors establish with the aid of several thermodynamic laws the relation between the speed of sound, heat of evaporation, free surface energy, and thermal coefficient of volume expansion for normal liquids. A relation is established between the speed of sound and the boiling temperature.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

RYKOV, V.I.; SHEYNFEL'D, V.L.; YAKOVLEVA, G.S.

The Frenkel' - Gubanov formula and the interrelation between the speed of sound, the heat of vaporisation, and the surface energy.  
Uch. zap. Kish. un. 75:31-34 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

SOV/109-3-11-6/13

AUTHORS: Starik, A.M. and Yakovleva, G.V.

TITLE: Influence of the Higher-order Waves on the Characteristics of a System of Resonant Irises (O vliyanii vysshikh tipov voln na kharakteristiki sistemy rezonansnykh diagram)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 11, pp 1384 - 1388 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The irises employed in the experimental investigation were in the form shown in Figure 1. The effect of the interaction of the higher-order waves was investigated in the following manner. Two similar irises, tuned to the same resonant wavelength  $\lambda_0$ , were placed in a waveguide at a certain distance  $l$  from each other. The frequency characteristics of each iris were determined and then the overall characteristic of the two irises was measured. In spite of apparent simplicity of the experiment, it was necessary to prepare the measuring device very accurately since the discontinuities at the waveguide junctions tend to alter the experimental results; This is particularly true for the irises having a high Q. . The experimental results are shown

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SOV/109-3-11-6/13

Influence of the Higher-order Waves on the Characteristics of a System of Resonant Irises

in Figures 3 - 10. Figure 3a shows the frequency characteristic of a system in which the diaphragms were spaced at a large distance; Figure 3b shows the characteristic for the case of  $l/\lambda_0 = 0.128$ . Figure 4 shows the value of the standing wave ratio as a function of  $l/\lambda_0$  while Figure 5 illustrates the dependence of the interaction coefficient  $\alpha$  on  $l/\lambda_0$ ; from Figure 5, it is seen that for  $l/\lambda_0 > 0.38$ , the effect of the higher-order waves is negligible. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the dependence of the standing wave ratio and  $\alpha$  on  $\lambda_0/\lambda_{kp}$ , where  $\lambda_{kp}$  is the critical wavelength. Figure 8 shows the frequency characteristics of a system having  $\lambda/\lambda_0 = 0.32$  and  $\lambda_0/\lambda_{kp} = 0.653$ . The dependence of the standing wave ratio on the Q of the irises is illustrated in Figure 9, while the dependence of  $\alpha$  on  $l/\lambda_0$  for various values of Q is shown in Figure 10. From these experimental results,

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SOV/109-3-11-6/13

Influence of the Higher-order Waves on the Characteristics of a System of Resonant Irises

it is concluded that the higher-order wave interaction can be neglected provided the two irises are spaced at a distance of  $l/\lambda_B > 0.25$ , where  $\lambda_B$  is the length of the fundamental wave in the waveguide. The authors thank S.A. Sergeyev and S.I. Rudkovskiy for collaboration in carrying out the experiments. There are 10 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1957

Card 3/3

L 21933-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FGC DIAAP GW  
 ACC NR: AP6014487 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0472/0474  
 AUTHOR: Gedeonov, L. I.; Dmitriyev, V. N.; Nelepo, B. A.; Stepanov, A. V.; Yakovleva, G. V. 40  
 36  
 8  
 ORG: none  
 TITLE: Radioactivity of the air<sup>19</sup> over the Atlantic Ocean in May to July, 1964  
 SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 472-474  
 TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radioactivity, radioactive fallout, research ship, radioactive aerosol  
 ABSTRACT: The radioactivity of the air and the fallout over the Atlantic Ocean were studied during the 15th cruise of the research ship Mikhail Lomonosov. The samples were collected by filtering the air and allowing the fallout to deposit on a sticky surface. The samples collected south of 8° latitude south, north of 8° latitude north, and between 8° latitude south and 8° latitude north were determined jointly. Comparison of the results with those obtained during the 12th cruise of the ship, at the end of 1962, revealed that, because nuclear testing in the atmosphere<sup>12/155</sup> was stopped the specific activity of the aerosols in the lower layer of the atmosphere decreased by about an order of magnitude. Within 38 and 5° latitudes north, the concentration of the aerosols was practically independent of the place of collection, due to the mixing of the atmosphere by the trade winds. No direct correlation could be established between the concentration of radioactive aerosols and the fallout  
 Card 1/2 UDC: 551.594.1:541.182.2

L 21933-66

ACC NR: AP6014487

rate, on one hand, and the average daily values of the atmospheric pressure, and temperature, on the other hand. The high fallout rate in the equatorial region was due to the heavy prevailing rainfall. The aerosol concentration was much lower in the equatorial region and the southern hemisphere than in the northern hemisphere. Averaged data of previous cruises indicated that the highest fission product concentrations are distributed between 14 and 40° latitude north; the activity of the air in the southern hemisphere amounted to only 10% of that in the northern hemisphere. The authors thank V. M. Vdovenko and A. G. Kolesnikov for making possible the completion of this work. Further thanks is rendered I. N. Maksimov and L. N. Sysoyevaya for their assistance in processing the results of the research. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18, 04 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 nst

BL'KINA, B.I.; GORDINA, Z.V.; GREBENEVA, Z.F.; v rabote prinimali uchastiye;  
YAKOVLEVA, G.V.; SHCHERBININA, L.G.

Production and purification of antibiotics of the tetracycline  
series. Report no.2: Med.prom. 13 no.1:10-14 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(TETRACYCLINE)

ZHILKINA, M. I.; YAKOVLEVA, G. V.

"Concerning the Decay of  $\text{Cd}^{115*}$  and  $\text{Sb}^{127}$ ."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22  
Feb 64.

Radiyevyy Institut (Radium Inst)

I. 27867-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h) GS  
ACC NR: AT5023946

UR/0000/65/000/000/0338/0341

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, G.V.; Garbolyauskas, Ch.A.; Styro, B.I.; Shvedov, N.P.

TITLE: Radioactive fallouts in Vil'nyus in 1962

Source: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their utilization in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moskow, Atomizdat, 1965, 338-341

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive fallout, radioisotope, radioactive contamination

ABSTRACT: Radioactive fallout products of the atmosphere were collected monthly, evaporated and incinerated. The ashes were analyzed by a scintillation gamma spectrometer. The distribution of monthly average individual and total activity was plotted by months. It revealed a shift of the usual spring maximum toward the summer of 1962, probably due to the unusually generous precipitation during the summer. The increase of fallout activity toward December of 1962, exceeding 200 microcuries/square kilometer, month can be explained by the arrival of fresh fission products. This was confirmed by plots of the activity ratios:

$$\frac{^{141}\text{Ce}}{\text{Ce} + \text{Pr}} \frac{^{144}}{^{95}} \text{ and } \frac{(\text{Zr} + \text{Nb})}{(\text{Ce} + \text{Pr})} \frac{^{144}}{^{95}}$$

The second ratio showed a sudden rise in August - November. The cumulative fallouts

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ACC NR: AT5023946

0  
were calculated with the consideration of the intrinsic decay. For (Ce - Pr)<sup>144</sup>, they reached the level of 80 microcuries/ square kilometer. The dose from the gamma radiation of the deposited fission products, at a height of 1 meter from the ground was slightly over 10 mr/year. The orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18,08

NO REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

(18)

Card 2/2 20

PUSHKINA, B.N.; YAKOVLEVA, G.Ya.

Thermometric study of inclusions in zonary quartz crystals from  
the Pamirs. Trudy VHIIP 1 no.2:169-170 '57. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Pamirs--Quartz crystals)

YAKOVLEVA, I., KOKHNOVICH, S.

Water - Purification

Using ferric chloride to precipitate impurities from water. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 2, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Uncl.

KRAMARENKO, I.; YAKOVLEVA, I.

Establishing work norms for adolescents. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 20 no.10:  
18 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda  
i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

KOROVINA, T.V.; MAKSIMOVA, I.L.; YAKOVILEVA, I.A.

Clinical aspects of dermatomyositis. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.5:40-  
45 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedr gosptal'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.A.  
Polyukov) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - kand. med.  
nauk V.Kh. Anestiadi) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MUSCLES--DISEASES)

KOROVINA, T.V.; YAKOVLEVA, I.A.

Rheumatic fever and chronic septic endocarditis in elderly and senile persons. Trudy Kish.gos.med.inst. 12:129-136 '60.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra gosital'noy terapii i patologicheskoy anatomii Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GERIATRICS)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KOROVINA, T.V.; MISHCHENKO, V.V.; YAKOVLEVA, I.A.

Some clinical and anatomical comparisons in rheumatic fever.  
Zdravookhranenie 3 no. 5:5-9 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedr gosptal'noy terapii (zav.- prof. M.A. Polyukhov)  
i patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent V,Kh. Anestiadi)  
Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

YAKOVLEVA, I.A. (Kishinev)

Endocervicosis of the cervix uteri in pregnagny. Arkh.pat. no.10:  
64-70 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent V.Kh.  
Anestiadi, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. D.I. Golovin) Kishinev-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(UTERUS--DISEASES) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

ANESTIADI, V.Kh., dotsent; YAKOVLEVA, I.A., dotsent

Work of the Moldavian Republic Scientific Society of Patho-  
anatomists during 1961-1962. Arkh. pat. 25 no.10:76 '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Predsedatel' Moldavskogo Respublikanskogo Nauchnogo obshchestva  
patologoanatomov (for Anestiadi). 2. Sekretar' Moldavskogo Respub-  
likanskogo Nauchnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov (for Yakovleva).

KUDRIN, A.N.; KOST, A.N.; YERSHOV, V.V.; TROSHINA, A.Ye.; POLYAKOVA, N.B.;  
USPENSKIY, V.A.; TERENT'YEV, P.B.; YAKOVLEVA, I.A.

Pharmacology of new  $\beta$ -dialkylamino ketones. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:  
437-444 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.N. Kudrin) Ryazanskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova i laboratoriya spetsial'-  
nogo organicheskogo sinteza (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR  
A.P. Terent'yev) Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni  
Lomonosova.

YANUSHEVICH, A.I.; TYURIN, P.S.; YAKOVLEVA, I.D.; KYDYRALIYEV, A.;  
SEMEENOVA, N.I.; IVANOV, A.I., prof.; otv.red.; DEMENT'YEV,  
G.P., prof., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Birds of Kirghizistan] Ptitsy Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo  
Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Vol.1. 1959. 227 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Kirghizistan--Birds)

YAKOVLEVA, I.D.

Nesting of the mall Porzana pusilla (Pall.) and the red-breasted merganser Mergus serrator L. in the Issyk-Kul' Depression. Izv.AN Kir.SSR Ser.biol.nauk 1 no.4:167-172 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(Issyk-Kul' region--Rails(Birds))

(Issyk-Kul' region--Mergansers)

GAGARIN, V.G.; YAKOVLEVA, I.D.; YANUSHEVICH, A.I.

Mass destruction of birds in Kirghizistan. Trudy Inst.zool.i  
paraz.AN Kir.SSR no.7:287-292 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Kirghizistan--Birds)

YANUSHEVICH, A.I.; TYURIN, P.S.; YAKOVLEVA, I.D.; KYDYRALIYEV, A.;  
SIEMENOVA, N.I.; IVANOV, A.I., prof., otv.red.; YANUSHEVICH,  
A.I., otv.red.; VOZHBYKO, I.V., red.izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G.,  
tekhn.red.

[Birds of Kirghizistan] Ptitsy Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Vol.2. 1960. 271 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Kirghizistan--Birds)

YAKOVLEVA, Irina Dmitriyavna; YANUSHEVICH, A.I., otv. red.; BUTENKO, N.P.,  
red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[A guide to the reptiles of Kirghizistan] Opredelitel' presmykaiu-  
shchikhsia Kirgizii. Frunze, Akad. nauk Kirgizskoi SSR; In-t zo-  
ologii i parazitologii, 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Kirghizistan--Reptiles)

YANUSHEVICH, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, I.D.; FEDYANINA, T.F.

Materials on seasonal phenomena in the life of birds of the Chu Valley and the Issyk-Kul' Depression. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 15:161-169 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR.  
(Chu Valley--Birds--Habits)  
(Issyk-Kul' Depression--Birds--Habits)

YANUSHEVICH, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, I.D.

Seasonal phenomena in the life of birds of northern Kirghizistan.  
Izv. AN Kir. SSR, Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.1:19-23 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(KIRGHIZISTAN- BIRDS)

YAKOVLEVA, Irina Dmitriyevna; YANUSHEVICH, A.I., prof., doktor  
biol. nauk, otv. red.

[Reptiles of Kirghizistan] Presmykaiushchiesia Kirg'zii.  
Frunze, AN Kirgiz.SSR, 1964. 269 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kirgiz.SSR (for Yanushevich).

SHELKOVA-DORF, O.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHKLOVER, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
YAKOVLEVA, I.F.

Measuring natural ultraviolet radiation. Svetotekhnika 4 no.11:20-23  
N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut (for Shelkova-Dorf, Shklover).
2. Yevpatoriyskaya bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya (for Yakovleva)  
(Ultraviolet rays--Measurement)

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S/675/60/000/004/002/005  
D298/D304

9.9862

AUTHOR: Shelkova, O.P., Shklover, D.A. and Yakovleva, I.F.

TITLE: Experience with measuring natural ultra-violet radiation

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po biologicheskomu deystviyu ul'trafioletovogo izlucheniya. Leningrad, 1958. Ul'trafioletovoye izlucheniye solntsa i yego ispol'zovaniye dlya profilakticheskikh i lechebnykh tseley; trudy konferentsii. No. 4, Leningrad, 1960, 83-89. At head of title: Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny

TEXT: In 1957 the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskii institut (Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering) and the Yevpatoriyskaya bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya (Yevpatoriya Bioclimatic Station) measured total and dispersed

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Experience with measuring ...

S/675/60/000/004/002/005  
D298/D304

ultra-violet radiation with an experimental model of a photo-electric recording device developed at the Institute of Light-  
ing Engineering. The device's radiation receiver was a vacuum  
antimony-caesium photocell with an  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$ -6 (STsV-6) uviol glass  
window and a set of interchangeable filters for selecting spec-  
tral ranges close to B ( $\lambda = 290-340 \text{ m}\mu$ ) and A ( $\lambda = 340-400$   
 $\text{m}\mu$ ). A matte plane glass screen quartz glass hemisphere were  
used to correct the receiver's spatial characteristics. Photo-  
current was recorded with an  $\text{ЭП} - 100$  (EP-100) electronic poten-  
tiometer with a circular diagram. The potentiometer's input cir-  
cuit contained a bank of resistances for varying the device's  
sensitivity and selecting the optimum sensitivity for the par-  
ticular conditions. The apparatus was battery-powered. Through-  
out the day a continuous record was made of total ultra-violet  
radiation. In addition, every half-hour the photocell was

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S/675/60/000/004/002/005  
D298/D304

Experience with measuring ...

shaded against direct sunlight, thereby recording the extent of the dispersed component of ultra-violet radiation. The apparatus was calibrated by the formula:

$$E_{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} E_{\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} E_{\lambda} \varphi_{\lambda} d\lambda}{\varphi_{mean}} = \frac{I}{\varphi_{mean}} \quad (2)$$

where  $E_{\lambda}$  - spectral irradiation (in relative units) being measured,  $\varphi_{\lambda}$  - absolute spectral sensitivity of the instrument in  $\mu a / \mu v / cm^2$ ,  $I$  - photocurrent of the instrument in  $\mu a$ . From July through October 1957 the apparatus was used for measurements in Yevpatoriya. The measurements provided data on total natural radiation in the spectral range close to B, together with its direct and dispersed components at different times of the day and their changes throughout the months. The results of the measurements are presented graphically. The apparatus' readings were compared with similar readings from a Boyko monochro-

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Experience with measuring ...

S/675/60/000/004/002/005  
D298/D304

matic light meter. A considerable divergence in the readings was noted, but further study is needed to determine the reason for this divergence. The Institute of Lighting Engineering and the Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR) are using the above-mentioned model as a basis for developing improved recording devices. These use photoelectric multipliers as radiation receivers and register the photocurrent on a 6-point recording electronic potentiometer, thus providing measurement data in various narrow sections of the ultra-violet spectrum for both the total and dispersed components of natural ultra-violet radiation. There are 5 figures.

Card 4/4

YAKOVLEVA, I. N.

"The Effect of Nicotinic Acid on Cholesterinemia During Hypertensive Diseases, Arteriosclerosis, and the Development of Experimental Arteriosclerosis." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (VM, 29 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KRAMARENKO, I.B., YAKOVLEVA, I.N.

Changes in the physical development of employed adolescents, and  
students at industrial training schools and trade schools in Kiev.  
Vrach.delo no.8:839-841 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.  
(KIEV--CHILDREN--GROWTH)

YAKOVLEVA, I.N., kand.med.nauk

Effect of digitales, strophanthin, and mercusol on the thrombo-  
poietic properties of blood in cases of cardiac insufficiency.  
Sov.med. 23 no.6:29-35 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz gosital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof.  
P.Ye.Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta in.  
N.I.Pirogova.

(PROTHROMBIN)  
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)  
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

YAKOVLEVA, I.N.

Effect of novocaine on the blood lipids of patients with coronary atherosclerosis. Sov.med. 24 no.11:47-52 N '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. P.Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.  
(NOVOCAINE) (LIPIDS) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

YAKOVLEVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk

Use of vitamins A and E, for the treatment of coronary atherosclerosis. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:26-29 My'63 (MIRA 17:1.)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

YAKOVLEVA, I.P., assistant

Investigating the optical mirror system for a spectrograph  
with a plane field. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:119-126  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekom-  
mendovana kafedroy teorii opticheskikh priborov.  
(Spectrograph)

L 24311-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6009798

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0332/0334

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Dorokhov, V. A.; Yakovlev, I. P. 12  
B

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Thioborating acetonitrile

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 332-334

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, organic nitrile compound, organic sulfur compound, organoboron compound, chemical purity

ABSTRACT: The reaction of esters of dialkylthioboric acid<sup>1</sup> (I) with acetonitrile was investigated. Simple and mixed ethyl, propyl and butyl esters of I were added to acetonitrile forming crystalline adducts which decomposed to the original material on heating. Reactions were run at room temperature, with or without solvent and 70-80% yields were obtained. Adducts were stable in air, alcohol, water, and HCL at room temperature. IR studies showed the adduct monomers were formed first and then dimerized. These reactions of adduct formation and decomposition may be a means of purifying esters of dialkylthioboric

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+661.718.4 2

L 24311-66

ACC NR: AP6009798

acids. Orig. art. has: 3 equations and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *EV*

L 5333-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5021137

UR/0056/65/049/002/0707/0710

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, I. V.

TITLE: Concerning one possibility of measuring the magnetic moment of the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon <sup>25</sup><sub>B</sub>SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 707-710 <sup>18</sup>

TOPIC TAGS: hyperon, pion, muon, meson interaction, magnetic moment, nuclear emulsion

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the possibility of measuring the magnetic moment of the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon by determining the depolarization of hyperons produced in the reaction  $\pi^+ + p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ + K^+$  in photographic emulsions. The method is based on the analogy between the deceleration of the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon in matter such as photographic emulsion, and the deceleration of  $\mu^+$  mesons, since the depolarization mechanism for both particles entails the production of a bound system consisting of the particle and an electron (sigmonium and muonium, respectively). It is shown, in particular, that the spin-flip frequencies and the times necessary to enter into a chemical reaction are of the same order of magnitude for both sigmonium and muonium. A formula is then obtained, describing the dependence of the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon polariza-

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0701 1146

L 5333-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021137

tion on the magnetic moment in matter, with account taken of the effect of an external magnetic field. It is finally shown that the magnetic moment of the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon can be determined by determining the polarization from measurements of the angular distribution of pions from the  $\Sigma^+$  hyperon decay in substances with known spin-flip frequency. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *hd*

YAKOVLEVA, I.V.

Neurosecretory hypothalamohypophyseal system in early ontogenesis  
of vertebrates and man. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.2:79-90  
F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii (zav. - doktor biol. nauk Ye.M.Kheysin)  
Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

24(5)

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, I. V.

SOV/56-35-4-21/52

TITLE: On the Depolarization of  $\mu^+$ -Mesons in Metals (O depolyarizatsii  $\mu^+$ -mezonov v metallakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 970 - 973 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the discovery of the non-conservation of parity in weak interaction, investigations of myon depolarization in condensed media are of considerable interest (Refs 1-3). Because of the nonconservation of parity in  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+$ -decay the myons produced are polarized in the direction of their emission; according to the two-component neutrino theory polarization should be total. For the purpose of determining myon polarization the non-conservation of parity in the next-follwoing  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+$ -decay is used. Integrated with respect to energy, the angular distribution of positrons has the form  $1+a \cos \theta$  ( $\theta$  = angle between the momentum of the myon and the direction

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On the Depolarization of  $\mu^+$ -Mesons in Metals

SSR/56-35-4-21/52

of emission of the positron,  $a = Pa_0$ , where  $P$  is the  $\mu^+$ -polarization and  $a_0$  depends on the selection of the variable of the theory. Depolarization of myons is caused by their mutual interaction. The angular anisotropy of positrons depends, according to experimental data, in a high degree on the medium, as e.g. in metals, where it is very considerable. For the purpose of explaining the mechanism of myon depolarization, the formation of mesonium (bound system  $\mu^+e^-$ ) may be assumed. It is upon this assumption that also the author bases her investigation. In the case of the formation of mesonium in condensed media, also the irreversible interaction processes with the medium must be taken into account. For this case the density matrix is set up. As a linear combination of operators it has the following form;

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$$\rho = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \rho_{\mathbf{k}} U_{\mathbf{k}}^{(\mu)} U_{\mathbf{k}}^{(e)}, \quad \rho_{\mathbf{k}} = \langle U_{\mathbf{k}}^{(\mu)} U_{\mathbf{k}}^{(e)} \rangle.$$

On the Depolarization of  $\mu^+$ -Mesons in Metals

SOV/56-35-4-21/52

An investigation is carried out of metal, all valence electrons of which contribute towards conductivity, and it is shown that the exchange interaction between the mesonium electron and the electron liquid in the metal reduces  $\mu^+$ -meson depolarization considerably. In the case of sensible assumptions as to the dimensions of the mesonium in metal, the considerations and estimations mentioned here are found to agree well with experimental results. In conclusion the author thanks V.G.Nosov for supervising work, and she expresses her gratitude to S.T.Belyayev for having suggested the topic. There are 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1958

Card 3/4

S/056/62/043/005/028/058  
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Nosov, V. G., Yakovleva, I. V.

TITLE: Depolarization of  $\mu^+$  mesons in solids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,  
no. 5(11), 1962, 1750 - 1764

TEXT: On the basis of weak-interaction considerations of the  $\mu^+ - e^+$  decay of completely polarized muons, the positron angular distribution should have the form  $1 - \frac{1}{3} \cos \vartheta$  (with respect to the direction of flight of  $\mu^+$ ). Actually the anisotropy of this decay is much weaker, because of  $\mu^+$  depolarization in the matter. This depolarization is mainly attributed to muonium production; if, however,  $\mu^+ - e$  spin contact interaction is considered it becomes clear that muonium production will not be the only effect that plays a role in  $\mu^+$  depolarization. Here the depolarization effects are analyzed and a phenomenological theory is developed which takes account also of the presence of an external magnetic field. The theory is based on the assumption that, irrespective of contact interaction, the electron of the

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Depolarization of  $\mu^+$  mesons in solids

S/056/62/043/005/028/058  
B102/B104

muonium is depolarized in the matter, i.e. it shows a kind of spin flip with the characteristic frequency  $\nu$ . From the expressions derived for the components of the muonium spin density matrix the time dependence of  $\mu^+$  polarization is calculated. With the dimensionless parameter  $x = \omega/\omega_0$

$= H/H_0$  for rapid relaxation of the electron spin ( $\nu \gg \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2}$ )

$$P = \int_0^\infty P(t) e^{-t/\tau} \frac{dt}{\tau} = \frac{1}{1 + \omega_0^2 \tau / 4\nu}. \quad (11)$$

and for slow relaxation ( $\nu \ll \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2}$ )

$$P = \int_0^\infty P(t) e^{-t/\tau} \frac{dt}{\tau} = \frac{1 + 2x^2}{2(1 + x^2 + \nu\tau)}, \quad \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2} \tau \gg 1. \quad (16)$$

is obtained.  $\tau$  is a characteristic time during which the  $\mu^+$  meson is decelerated. For a photographic emulsion

$$P = f \frac{1 + 2x^2}{2(1 + x^2)} + (1 - f) \frac{1 + 2x^2}{2(1 + x^2 + \nu\tau)}, \quad (17)$$

wherein  $f$  is the fraction of  $\mu^+$  mesons decelerated in the gelatin.

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Depolarization of  $\mu^+$  mesons in solids

S/056/62/043/005/028/058  
B102/B104

$f = 0.63$ ,  $\nu\tau = 80$ ,  $\tau \gg 3 \cdot 10^{-9}$  sec. The curve  $P(x)$  calculated agrees well with measurements. The asymptotic behavior of the polarization in the case of strong fields ( $x^2 \gg \nu\tau \gg 1$ ) is given by  $P = 1 - (1-f)\nu\tau/x^3 = 1 - 30/x^2$ . The role of the dielectric constant of the medium is investigated after a discussion of the following depolarization mechanisms: relativistic interaction of the moving muonium with the lattice field; exchange collisions of the crystal electrons with the muonium; formation of a negative muonium ion.  $\nu \sim N_-/2 \cdot 10^5$  is obtained for the frequency of spin-exchange collisions, where  $N_-$  is the number of free electrons per  $\text{cm}^3$ . For n-type Si  $3 \cdot 10^{12} < N_- < 3 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\tau \sim 10^{-8}$  sec, and  $5 \cdot 10^{-9} \gg \omega_0^{-1} \gg 3.6 \cdot 10^{-11}$  sec. The fundamental assumptions of the theory, namely the  $\mu^+$  depolarization during a certain period which is terminated by ionization of chemical reaction, are finally discussed in detail. There are 2 figures.

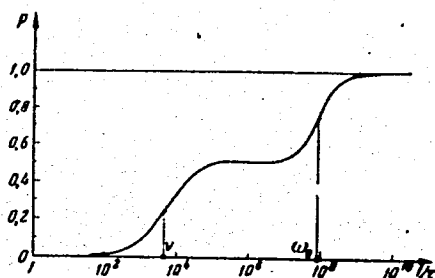
SUBMITTED: May 17, 1962

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Depolarization of  $\mu^+$  mesons in solids

S/056/62/043/005/028/058  
B102/B104

Fig. 1. Dependence of  $P$  on the chemical relaxation time  $\tau$ . The vertical lines correspond to  $1/\tau = \nu$ ,  $P = 1/4$  and  $1/\tau = \omega_0$ ,  $P = 3/4$ . At the plateau  $P = 1/2$ .



Card 4/4

YAKOVLEVA, I.V.

27691.

Issledovaniye razvitiya shchitovidnoy zhelezы I gipofiza v  
lichinok osetra (acipenser guldenstadti) v svyazi s voprosom  
o funktsional'nom vzaimodeystvii etikh organov. Trudy  
laboratorii. osnov rybovodstva, T. II, 1949, s. 167-81 ---  
Bibliogr: 17 nazv.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

YAKOVLEVA, I.V.

Development of teeth in the sturgeon in connection with the stages in the larval period. Dokl. AN SSSR 94 no.4:775-778 7 '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut.  
(Sturgeons) (Teeth)

POLENOV, A.L., otv. red.; GERBIL'SKIY, N.L., otv. red.; ALESHIN, B.V., red.; BARANNIKOVA, I.A., red.; ZAKS, M.G., red.; YAKOVLEVA, I.V., red.

[Neurosecretory elements and their significance in the body] Neurosekretnyye elementy i ikh znachenie v organizme. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy simpozium po problemam neyrosekretsii, Leningrad, 1961. 2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Gerbil'skiy, Barannikova). 3. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Polenov). 4. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut i Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Khar'kov (for Aleshin).

YAKOVLEVA, I.V.

Morphologic analysis of the pituitary body of the Kura sturgeon  
*Acipenser guildenstadti persicus* Borodin in early ontogeny.  
Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.5:45-52 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Recurrent epistaxis in brucellosis. Vest.oto-rin. 16 no.1:77  
Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (rukovoditel' - zaslu-  
zhennyy deyatel' nauki professor A.I.Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(Hemorrhage) (Brucellosis)

YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Tumor of the brain combined with cerebral abscess of otogenic origin.  
Vest. otorin. 18 no.2:79-80 Mr-Apr '56. (MLBA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy professor  
A.I. Fel'man) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey  
i kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy professor  
I.Ya. Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta.

(BRAIN--TUMORS) (BRAIN--ABSCESS)

ZBEROVSKAYA, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Conservative therapy of antritis and mastoiditis in children with subperiosteal abscesses. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.4:52-55 J1-Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. prof. I.Ya.Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta.

(MASTOIDITIS, in infant and child,

with subperiosteal abscess, conservative ther.(Rus))

(ABSCESS,

masteid subperiosteal in antritis & mastoiditis in child., conservative ther. (Rus))

YAKOVLEVA I. Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Diagnostic Signifi-  
cance of the Investigation of Taste in Tumors of the ~~VIII~~<sup>8<sup>th</sup></sup> Pair  
of Nerves." Mos, 1957. 15 pp (Min of Health USSR, Central Inst  
for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 50-57,  
121)

- 46 -

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/11 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Nov57  
YAKOVLEVA I. Ya.

2138. YAKOVLEVA I. Ya. Moscow. \*Taste in relationship to  
tumours of the VIIIth nerve (Russian text) VESTN. OTO-  
RINO-LARING. 1957, 2 (95-99) Tables 2

The threshold of taste was tested in 40 patients with tumours of the eighth nerve at different stages of development. In 38 patients the diagnosis was confirmed by histological data. Taste changes were found in 35 patients. These changes were mostly observed on the anterior two thirds of the tongue on the side of the lesion. It was also observed that the taste changed depending upon the stage and direction of tumour growth. Taste differed to various substances. It is important that the taste investigations should be introduced into the practice of oto-laryngologists when tumour of the eighth nerve is suspected.

(XI, 5, 8, 16)

YAKOVLEV, I. Ya. *Medica Sec. 11 Vol. 11/1 Oto-rhino-lar. Jan 53*

19. ON THE TASTE SENSITIVITY IN MENIERE'S DISEASE AND COCHLEA-VESTIBULAR DISTURBANCES IN CASES OF VASCULAR DISEASES AND TRAUMA OF THE SKULL (Russian text). Yakovleva I. Ya. Moscow. VESTN.OTO-RINO-LARING. 1957, /3 (51-53)

The taste threshold was studied in 19 patients suffering from Ménière's disease or cochlea-vestibular disturbances, caused by vascular diseases and trauma of the brain. In both groups the taste threshold was increased over the whole tongue with uneven changes of the elementary tastes. In Ménière's disease changes of taste function were observed only after an attack, when some functional disturbances of the vestibular analysor were still present. In the second group, changes of the taste function were persistent. No relations between the degree of the taste change and the increase in the blood pressure were observed.

YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Use of intranasal blockade [with summary in English]. Vest.oto  
-rin. 20 no.3:57-60 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. A.I. Fel'dman)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL  
intranasal block, indic. (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 12/6 G.R.L. June 59

1211. THE COURSE OF TUMOURS OF THE ACOUSTIC NERVES (Russian text) -  
Yakovleva I. Ya. Moscow - VESTN.OTO-RINO-LARING. 1958, 20/5  
(64-68)

Forty patients with tumours of the acoustic nerves underwent investigation; in 38 studies the diagnosis was confirmed histologically. Functional lesions of the VIIIth pair of nerves at the onset of the disease was observed in 50% of cases. The hearing was frequently unimpaired. Headache and functional changes of the facial or trigeminal nerves were usually the first symptoms that attracted the patient's attention. Occasionally, the onset of the disease concurred with influenza, pregnancy, trauma of the head, etc. A more rapid growth of the tumours was noted in young individuals. (XI, 5, 8, 16)

*Chair of Diseases of Ear Nose & Throat,  
Cent Inst. Advanced Training  
of Physicians*

ZBEROVSKAYA, N.V., kand.med.anuk, YAKOVIEVA, I.YA.

Tumorous form of chronic lymphatic leukosis with affection of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.6:118-119  
N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (zav. - zasluzhenny  
dayatel' nauki prof. A.I. Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHATIC, compl.

lymphoblastic infiltration of bronchi, larynx  
& trachea (Rus))

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, dis.

lymphoblastic infiltration of bronchi, larynx  
& trachea in lymphatic leukemia (Rus))

YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Use of gramicidin-ascorbic tablets [with summary in English].  
Vest.oto-rin. 21 no.1:117-118 Ja-F '59 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla, i nosa (zav. - zaslushenny  
deyatel' nauki prof. A.I. Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey, Moskva.

(TONSILLITIS, ther.

gramicidin-vitamin C tablet (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

gramicidin vitamin C tablet in tonsillitis (Rus))

(VITAMIN C, ther. use

vitamin C-gramicidin tablet in tonsillitis (Rus))

YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Morphology of the peripheral end of the gustatory analyzor in tumors of the acoustic nerve. Vest.otorin. 21 no.3:57-61  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki prof.A.I.Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(NERVES, ACOUSTIC, neoplasms

morphol. of peripheral end of gustatory  
analyzor (Rus))

(TASTE

gustatory analyzor, morphol. of peripheral  
end in tumors of acoustic nerves (Rus))

YAKOVLEVA, I. Ya., kand.med.nauk

Side-effects of reserpine on the upper respiratory tract.  
Vest.otorin. 22 no.2:67-70 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof.A.I.  
Fel'dman) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(RESERPINE toxicol.)  
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM pharmacol.)

YAKOVLEVA, I. Ya.

Stroboscopic diagnosis. Trudy VNIIMIO no.3:148-152 '63  
(MIRA 18:2)

CHAPLIN, V.L.; YAKOVLEVA, I.Ya.

Stroboscopy of children in a boys' choir. Nov. med. tekhn.  
no. 2:41-44 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AT6036489

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0053/0053

AUTHOR: Baranova, V. P.; Yakovleva, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Differential sensitivity to cumulative vestibular stimuli of various kinds in humans [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 53

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, vestibular function, vestibular stimulus, space medicine

ABSTRACT: The development of aviation and cosmonautics necessitates evaluation of vestibular sensitivity and tolerance to the cumulation of vestibular stimuli such as Coriolis accelerations. It is of practical importance to compare human vestibular stability (as determined in accepted flight medicine tests) with examinations testing tolerance to the accumulation of Coriolis accelerations (applicable during special selection programs).

Card 1/2

L 11366-67

ACC NR: AT6036489

In this study tolerance during individual cumulative vestibular tests as used in flight medicine was compared with tolerance during the cumulation of Coriolis accelerations. Eighty-five male subjects aged 21—38 were examined. Vestibular stability was rated according to K. I. Khilov's method (1952).

Differentiated sensitivity to various types of vestibular stimuli was noted in a number of subjects. Examinations conducted on the above-mentioned subjects with high tolerance to Coriolis cumulation did not reveal one case of increased sensitivity to tests on swings or to the OR<sub>10</sub> (orthostatic) test.

[W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036558

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0162/0163

7

AUTHOR: Yegorov, P. I.; Dupik, V. S.; Yermakova, N. P.; Korotayev, M. M.;  
Kochina, Ye. N.; Mikhaylovskiy, G. P.; Neumyvakin, I. P.; Petrova, T. A.;  
Reutova, M. B.; Filatova, L. M.; Tsyganova, N. I.; Yakovleva, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of hypokinesia and homogenized food rations on the functional state of the human organism [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 162-163

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, hypodynamia, human physiology, space physiology, cardiovascular system, space nutrition

ABSTRACT: For a period of 7 days, four specially chosen healthy subjects 21--29 years old lay flat in bed under conditions of limited isolation. Two of the subjects received a special ration of homogenized foods, while the other two received a ration identical in calorie content (2200 kcal) and chemical composition, but prepared by ordinary cooking methods. Water consumption was unlimited.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036558

In the course of the experiment, respiratory volume and vital capacity decreased in all subjects; the subjects receiving the special rations showed a more pronounced increase in oxygen consumption and consequently in basal metabolism level.

Cardiovascular system changes were seen in the EKG's of all subjects (decreased voltage of R and T peaks, bradycardia, and rotation of the axis to the right), and persisted more than 12 days after the experiment.

Hemodynamic studies using N. N. Savitskiy's method revealed a decrease in the speed of pulse wave propagation along arteries of the muscular type, and changes in peripheral resistance and blood minute volume. Disturbances of intranasal circulation were revealed by the rhinopneumometry method. These shifts in vascular tonus were more pronounced in the group receiving special food rations.

Following the experiment all the subjects exhibited orthostatic weakness, and in the two subjects receiving the special food ration, an active orthostatic test involving standing for 30 min induced collapse (on the 3rd and 23rd min of the test).

Cord 2/3

ACC NR: AT6036558

Pronounced functional shifts of a transient nature were noted in the gastrointestinal tract (diminished gastric secretion after the experiment in the group receiving special rations; and changes in protein, carbohydrate, and cholesterol metabolism, and impairment of the bilirubin-excretory function of the liver in all subjects).

After the experiment all subjects showed a weight loss of up to 3350 kg, although disturbances of kidney function took the form of decreased diuresis, decreased creatinine clearance, and impaired water excretion during water loading tests.

Changes in mineral metabolism during the experiment consisted of increases in the blood plasma levels of potassium and calcium in all subjects, and toward the end of the experiment, decreased chlorides in the 24-hr urine of the subjects receiving special rations.

Audiometry revealed neurodynamic disturbances of the functional state of the auditory analyzer (asymmetry and elevation of differential thresholds of sound intensity and height).

A change was noted in the level of the dark adaptation curve. A considerable increase in light sensitivity in the 60th min was noted in the subjects receiving ordinary food, and a lesser increase in the subjects receiving special rations. Analysis of nyctograms taken during the initial period of dark adaptation showed no substantial shifts. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SJBM DATE: 00May66

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25398  
S/080/61/034/002/020/025  
A057/A129

15 2670  
AUTHORS:

Vargin, V.V., Yakovleva, K.A.

TITLE:

On the effect of water and acid on vitreous sodium aluminosilicates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 446-447

TEXT:

Destructibility of sodium aluminosilicate glasses with a ratio of  $Al_2O_3/Na_2O > 1$  was investigated in water and aqueous hydrochloric acid solutions. Vitreous alkali aluminosilicates are used in the production of various technical glasses. Recently properties of these glasses were studied, but only glasses with a ratio of  $Al_2O_3/Na_2O \leq 1$  were investigated. On the other hand a wider change in  $Al_2O_3$  content should demonstrate some interesting properties, since the coordination number and the position of aluminum in the glass structure should change at a ratio of  $Al_2O_3/R_2O > 1$ . I.O. Isard (Ref 5: J.Soc. Glass Techn., 43 (211), 113-T (1959)) de-

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25398

S/090/61/034/002/020/025  
A057/A129

On the effect of water and acid ...

monstrated that activation energy and specific resistance of sodium aluminosilicate glasses have a sharp minimum at the ratio of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 1$ . In the present experiments glasses with the following composition were used: 13%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , 87% ( $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) with a ratio of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  up to 3 (39%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ).

Glasses with higher  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content could not be obtained because of the high crystallizability. Chemical stability was determined with glass powder samples (sieved through 62-144 openings/ $\text{cm}^2$ ) by boiling the samples for 100 hrs in water or for 4 hrs in 20% hydrochloric acid and measuring the loss in weight of the sample. It can be seen from the obtained results (Tab., Fig.) that the high destructibility of vitreous sodium silicate decreases sharply already with small  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  admixtures. The minimum is at about 3-5%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . The sharp decrease in glass stability in the acid solution above 13%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  can be explained only by alteration of the coordination number of alumina from 4 to 6. Aluminum with coordination number 6 modifies the glass lattice and can be easily leached out by the acid, while aluminum with the coordination number 4 is firmly fixed in the lattice. This effect is not observed in water, since water dissolves

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On the effect of water and acid ...

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principally alkalies, while  $Al_2O_3$  is not soluble. Besides,  $Al_2O_3$  is apparently part of the protecting surface film. There is 1 figure, 1 table and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

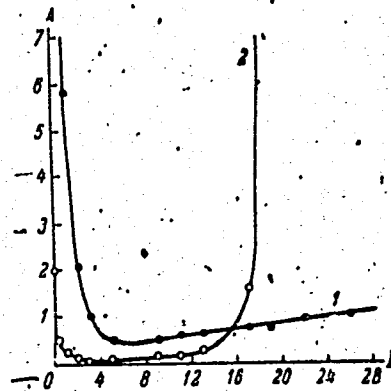
SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

Figure:

Loss in weight of glasses in treatment with water (100 hrs) and 20% HCl solution (4 hrs)

A - losses in weight (%), B - content of  $Al_2O_3$  (mole %).

Losses in weight by the treatment with:  
1 - water, 2 - 20% HCl solution



Card 3/4

YAKOVLEVA, K.I.

Duplication of the penis. Urologia no.4:59-60 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.- doktor med. nauk I.F. Kharitonov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Kazanskoy respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

SABUROVA, V.A., assistant; TSVETKOVA, S.P., student; ERLYAND, I.A., student (Kazan'); YAKOVLEVA, K.I. (Kazan'); MAMISH, M.G., kand.med.nauk (Kazan'); NIKOLAYEV, G.M., kand.med.nauk (Kazan'); KAZ'MINA, G.K., studentka (Kazan'); TODORTSEVA, M.S. (Saratov)

Short reports. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:75-78 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961920020-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961920020-1"

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12474

Author : Yakovleva, K.K.

Inst : Institute of Biology, Ural Affiliate AS USSR

Title : Influence of Cerebral Cortex on Intermediary Metabolism of Carbohydrates in Sheep

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta biol. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 4, 122-134

Abstract : The differential content of sugar (I), lactic acid (II), and P in arterial and venous (jugular vein) blood was studied in 5 sheep. In a majority of cases the concentration of I and P in the venous blood was lower, while II was greater than in the arterial blood. Following injection of insulin the content of I in the venous blood

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001961920020-1

Animal Physiology - Metabolism

Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12474

frequently exceeded that of the arterial. Conditioned reflex changes of the content of I and II were observed after 22 - 23 combinations of intravenous insulin injections and the action of a non-specific stimulant.

-- Ye.M. Berkovich

Card 2/2

IVLEV, V.S.; YAKOVLEVA, K.K.

Energy metabolism level in sponges. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:241-243  
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN UkrSSR.  
(SPONGES) (METABOLISM)

YAKOVLEVA, K.K.

Respiration intensity in some Black Sea Medusae. Trudy SPB 17:  
364-367 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

YAKOVLEVA, K.V.

AID P - 1422

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 19/23

Author : Yakovleva, K. V., Sanitary Inspector

Title : Theoretical and Practical Conference of Sanitary  
Inspectors of Moscow on problems of municipal hygiene

Periodical : Gig. i san., 1, 56, Ja 1955

Abstract : Deals with twelve reports presented at the conference in  
May 1954. It was noted that these reports testify to a  
considerable development of scientific and practical  
work at the Moscow City and Regional Medical and  
Epidemiological Stations and of the active participation  
of large numbers of sanitary inspectors in this work.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

YAKOVLEVA, K.V.; TIMOSHKOV, V.V.

Sanitary characteristics of a system of refuse disposal without the use of coupons based on experience in Moscow. Gig. i san. 25 no. 5:70-73 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(MOSCOW---REFUSE DISPOSAL)

18.8310

88669

S/084/60/000/012/001/001

A112/A026

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, L., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Lebedeva, T., Engineer

TITLE: A New Anticorrosive Plating

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, No. 12, pp. 8 - 9

TEXT: The GosNII GVF (State Scientific Research Institute of the Civil Air Fleet of the USSR) developed a new zinc-nickel plating alloy. The composition of the electrolyte is the following: 15 g/l zinc oxide, 250 g/l ammonium chloride, 20 g/l boric acid and 13 g/l nickel chloride. The electrolyte works at a temperature of 35 - 40°C, 4 - 6 v, cathode current density 2 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>, anode current density 0.2 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>, at a duration of 15 min and plating thickness 15 μ. Laboratory tests showed the optimum anticorrosive property of the plating at 10 - 12% of nickel and 90% of zinc. More than 10 - 12% of nickel reduces the elasticity of the plating by causing pittings. The anodes are made of UO and U1 (Ts 0 and Ts 1) zinc and plated with a thin layer of nickel by the contact plating method. For this purpose the anodes are placed in a bath of the following composition: 65 g/l nickel chloride and 250 g/l ammonium chloride at 50°C, which prevents the interaction of the anode and the electrolyte.

Card 1/1

YAKOVLEVA, L.

"Knights of the queen of the fields" by Kudriavtseva-Molodchikova.  
Reviewed by L. Iakovleva. IUn.nat. no.3:35 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Corn (Maize)) (Kudriavtseva-Molodchikova)

AUERMAN, L.; VINOGRADOVA, A.; SUVOROVA, M.; YAKOVLEVA, L.

Sedimentation method for determining the baking strength  
of wheat flour and grain. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.9:15-17  
S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promysh-  
lennosti.

YAKOVLEVA, L. kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, T., inzh.

Reliable corrosion protection. Grazhd. av. 17 no.12:8-9 D '60.  
(MIRA 14:2)

(Corrosion and anti-corrosives)